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A WORLD COURT IN THE LIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. By Thomas Willing Balch. Pp. 165. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1918.

This is a timely and valuable contribution toward the great problem now before the world. Whether a supreme court of the world modelled upon the Supreme Court of the United States is a practical possibility may be doubted, but that some great international tribunal always in session to which cases may be brought by appropriate process in which the rights of individuals may be determined would be an enormous advance in internationalism over a tribunal whose jurisdiction would be limited to the consideration of controversies presented to it by states seems certain. At the Second Hague Conference a proposal to establish such a court was made, but nothing has come of it. The problems coming before such court would be legal problems and the ability of individuals to invoke its jurisdiction would tend in the course of time to establish a body of true international law having the sanction not merely as at present of the agreement of the high contracting parties but that of a world court from whose opinion there can be no appeal and to whose jurisdiction all must submit. No doubt such a court would not be infallible. Even so august a tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered decisions strongly criticised at the time and ultimately leading to the most unfortunate consequences. The most obvious illustration is the decision in the Dred Scott case. But with all the dangers that may attend the functioning of an institution, it seems certain that some such tribunal must and will ultimately be established, and among all the great appellate courts of the world such as the English Privy Council and the French Court of Cassation and the Supreme Court of the United States, the latter furnishes the most interesting analogues. The present work of the scholarly author is written in a high and temperate tone in which a scientific and objective view of the problem is presented, and his conclusion is set forth by the author in the epilogue with the true modesty of fine scholarship.

PROBLEMS OF THE WAR. Pp. xviii, 139. Published by the Grotius Society. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 1918. Price, 5 shillings, net.

This is the third volume of the publications of the Grotius Society, founded in 1915, and consists of a collection of papers of varied scope and interest. The paper on International Law Teaching, although criticising the schools in Great Britain and other countries subject to the crown, will not be without interest to those who have given thought to this subject in American University Schools of Law. The article on Legal War Work in Egypt will be of interest to those who are watching the effect of the change of sovereignty in the Asiatic dependencies of the Turkish Empire. The legal problems of the new political districts of Armenia and Palestine are indirectly suggested in this article. Of special interest to lawyers are the articles on "Control of Air Spaces" and "Jus Soli" or "Jus Sanguinis." A complete list of the articles is herewith given:

"Treaties of Peace." By Commander Sir Graham Bower, late Royal Navy.

"Belligerent Merchantmen in Neutral Ports." By Sanford Cole.

"The Black List." By J. E. G. de Montmorency.

"The Deutschland." By His Honour Judge Atherley-Jones.

"International Law Teaching." By E. A. Whittuck.

"The Control of Air Spaces." By J. E. G. de Montmorency.

"Legal War Work in Egypt." By Sir Malcolm McIlwraith (late judicial adviser to the Egyptian Government).

"The Revolution and the Unity of Russia." By L. P. Rastorgoueff (of the Russian Bar and also of the Middle Temple).

"The Relations of the Prize Court to Belligerent Policy." By Sir Francis Piggott (late Chief Justice of Hong-Kong).

"Jus Soli" or "Jus Sanguinis"? I. By H. S. Q. Henriques. II. By Ernest J. Schuster.

"Reciprocity in the Enjoyment of Civil Rights." By Wyndham A. Bewes.

THE ARMED NEUTRALITIES OF 1780 AND 1800. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. xxxi, 698. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1918. Price, \$5, net.

This work was apparently inspired by a passage in the address of President Wilson before Congress on February 26, 1917, in which, after stating the failure of diplomacy to protect neutral rights in the controversy between Germany and the United States, he said, "and there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent." The Carnegie Endowment has already published a volume in which the American precedents are set forth, *i.e.*, "The Controversy Over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797-1800." The present volume contains a collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists on agreements entered into in 1780 and 1800 by the leading neutral powers of Europe to protect their rights against belligerents. These texts are accompanied by the orders putting them into effect and diplomatic correspondence bearing thereon. The official documents emanating from all of the great European States, between 1780 and 1807, are preceded by an elaborate series of extracts from American and foreign works on International Law concerning the armed neutralities. All of the great names in this field appear in this collection. The student and investigator in this particular problem may take up this work with a feeling of satisfaction that he has before him not only all of the pertinent official documents but an anthology of expert opinion that leaves practically nothing more to be desired.

THE TREATIES OF 1785, 1799 AND 1828 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. viii, 207. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1918. Price, \$2, net.

This work, like the one immediately hereinbefore noticed, seems also to have been inspired by a statement of the President, made to Congress on